RODERVEN BAPTIST CONVENTION A Brief Account of the Twenty-Third Annual Mession.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 13, 1877. The Southern Baptist Convention has just closed its Twenty-Third session here Owing to the scarcity of money and the Carolina was entitled to forty delegate but had only twelve, as follows, Rev. J. C. Furman, D. D., Rev. Richard Furman, D. D., Rev. C. H. Toy, L. L. D., Rev. J. 1. W. Sanders, Rev. R. N. Pratt, Rev. S. M. Richardson, Mesers, J. C. Smith, Pressley Stritti, J. H., alcoor and Rev.

Wm. Henry Strickland.

Dr. J. P. Boyce, of Mentucky was reelected President, and Rev. O. F. Gregory,
of Alabama, and Hon. W. L. Langer, of C. R. Blockall, of Chicago, was received as a correspondent from the American Home Mission Society of the Korth, The President appointed five brethren to bear fraternal greetings to our Northern brethren, soon to assemble in convention at Providence, Ehode Island.

The Introductory sermon was preached by Dr. McDonald, of Richmond, Va., and was pronounced a masterly effort. His subject was—"True Greatness. It Comes from Sacrifice and Self-denial."

The report on Home Missions was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Me-Intosh, showing that retrenchment in the expenditures of the Board have been nd curtailing of the work to meet the diminished veceipts. Paid agents have to a large extent been dispensed with, and paston and churches are urge to contribute regularly to the work.

tion was discussed, and measures adopted to give them, the gospel. It seemed to time had coine for Southern Baptists to enter vicorously upon this work, and Is bor to evangelize the race. It was thought of the matter of his people. He invited his white brethren to labor among the colered people, assuring them that they would be kindly received and appreciated. He felt that their great want was civilization and christianisation. Dr. Roberts and others (white) spoke, testifying to the fact that the colored people were anxious to have the matructions of their white

The authorities of the Indian Territory have offered to the House Mission Board of the Southern Bental Con miles 160 annum; sprovided we will build good school buildings upon it, and keep up a children yearly—fifty boys and fifty girls. The offer was accepted. The state of the wild tribes was considered, and one white missionary, one native missionary and one therpreses was appointed for them.

I am glad to report the debt that has crippled our energies in Home Mission work is much reduced and on a fair way of extinguishment. With this debt paid, our House Board will resume its wonted

The Foreign Musich work is encour-eging, but we need more missionaries. In Africa rethans but two. They cannot do the work. The black people there are calling leadly for the gospel, and an African King has offered to build a Chapel of a statistionary cast be sent to his people. About fifteen, haptisms were reported there. In China the work is crippled because of the absence of several of our best missionaries, who are at home on sicr furioughs. Five new citles have just been opened to the missionaries, and Providence seems to be opening the door for Christians to enter in and work. A number of baptisms were reported from China. In Italy Dr. Taylor not only china. In Italy Dr. Taylor not only holds his ground, but is preparing to enjarge his field by establishing new athions. All things taken together, we have much touch to the praise God for his abandant got linear and our recess in our rough it is not cook.

Some time specific work.

Some time specific work.

Winklars were specified for which—Dr. Winklars were specified for publication.

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Windless—was signested for publication.

The Convention was pleasant and harmonious, and all beautiful to enjoy the meeting. The next sesses will be k. id at Nashville Tennessee, new May. Dr. J. L. M. See at Riemment, is to preach the Introducery narmon, a. H. Carrol, Taxis are an all the later provided with his taxa lightly and unbanity, and won the later of the lat won street and the form of the disjust rulings and king asses to the members. Resolutions touching the depth of Dr.

THE CHANGE IN CAROLINA.

How it Strikes a Republican Correspondent-The New Legislature-Chamberlain.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

USURY AND "A."

MR. EDITOR : In your last week's issue I notice a communication from "A" in reply to my "doggerel" and my "incon-siderate" article on usury, which I would not notice, as I have already corrected the error to which he alludes, and as you have in your editorial on the usury bill given so many reasons why the usury law shou I be re-enacted, were it not that I am very auxious to know whether "A" is

a money-lender, borrower, or either.

If he means to say that farmers, merchants or mechanics never borrow money to make their "bread and mest," that is to make their living, then he cannot be a money-lender, or, if one, has remained in blissful ignorance as to what occupa-tion his debtors fellowed. If not a money-lender, then he is the first in my ustry law. show, budetravostni

He cannot be a borrower, or, if so, be belongs to some other class than those mentioned, and thinks no other class so unfortunate as his own as to have to borrow money.

He then must be like the old wor an who had bought a new pot-he neither there is for assigning a fixed value to 1 - is or borrows.

O, happy creature! His mind is never a rassed about lending money, and whether the security is good. His peaceto slumbers at night are never disturbed about unprofitable investments and the collection of money out in interest. He ent times, in different investments and soon not be sufficient to pay debt interest and with different individuals. There is, therefore, less reason why the price of money should be fixed by law than why question, how shall he meet the payment of a bank note shortly to become due. He is never wearied with the thought, how

shall I be able to support my family. He sees no evil effects of high interest No: no! He does not borrow, and there-dire high interest does not effect him. Is he sure of this: Is he sure that he pays no more for what he consumes when money commands twenty per cent, than when it commands only seven? Does he think if there was no incion while reduced? But t.d is rist a borrower, or he would see through different glasses. But he does notice one incident in the transactions of life," His quiet and I ppy state is interrupted by an unexpected in-cident. A lady came to town to buy corn, and was taked by a merchant masty cents cash, or one dollar and first cents on time. Her intuition prompted her to go to the bank and berrow mency at twenty per cent, and she saved by the transaction forty cents on the bushel.
He does not state whether she gave personal accurity, or what interest the note cash for their supplies. But a man, I would have done a foolish think and bought the corn on time. What a pity we have not more ladies who would take part in the business transactions of life. This would seem to be the surnises of I wonder how much bank stock "A"

I wonder how much bank, stock A' ha , and at what it can be bought. Ferhaps it would be to his interest for all farmers to borrow money from the bank at twenty per cent, and pay cash for their goods. I admit that the kady, under the circumstances, acted wheely, but is "A" sure that if interest was at a reasonable rate that the marchant would have asked one dellar and Kattyleents for corn on time? Does he suppose that a merchant would continue business, or could do so unless he had a large capital, without considering the present rates of interest in pricing his goods? If he did not, would it not pay ", in much better to lend his money than investing it in a stock of goods. Does not the high rates of interest have a tendency to cripple all indition the better, but rather the worse.

Though the assistance, therefore, in well that oppress the unfortunater. Let "A inneer these questions to the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be

cause the country is in a bad condition unfortunate, condition of others, is to build them up, while it ruins the indus-trial enterprises of the County, and is to oppress the oppressed. This fact proves conclusively the necessity for a strict sury law a law that will protect the

again to flourish.
But if "A" desires to relate any more instances of the good of a bank in our midst, and to discuss for the good of the country the subject of usury in a calm, cool and dispassionate manner, Lain willing to break the monotony of the summer months by discussing the subject with him. I think it will effect good, and cause others to begin to think thether or not they are interested. If "A" does not desire to do so, I hope he will at least gratify my curiosity papagh to let me know whether he is a money lender, borrower, or whether he is like the old woman who had bought a new

comes from the cow. It has too much caseine in it.

Trofessor Hurley says that millions of boer ignorant neu and women are intridered every year by loading down weak stomachs with caseine. It kinder sucks up the pastric farce, he says, and gets daubed all over the insides until the pores are choked, and thou the first hing year how the man undered every fast on and dies. He says that one yer if Asin, where the milkmen are not as conscientions as we are there are whole cemberies chuck full of people that have died of ciseine, and that hebre long all that country will be one and buying ground if you don't smeliorature think. When I tallak of the responsibility reating on me, it it ampalar that I look at this old pump and wonder that veople don't come and silver-plate it and put up my statue on it? I tell you, sir, that that humble pump with the cast-from handle is the only thing that stands betwirt you and sudden death? And, besides that, you then't how kinder dat now milk tastes kinder insipid and mean. Now Prof. Huxley, be says that there is only one thing that will vivily milk and make it luxurious to the palate, and that is water. Give it a few jerka under the pump and out it comes sparkling and delicious, like nectar. I dunno how it is, but Prof. Huxley stays that it undergoes some kinder chemical change, that nothing alse'll bring it about but a flavoring of fine did nump water. You know the doctors all water the milk for bables.—They know highly well if they didn't these young ones'd abrints all up and sorter fade away. Nature is the best judge.

"What makes cows drink so much wa-

three young ones'd shrints all up and at wenty per cent, and pay cash fortheir goods. I admit that the keity, under the circumstances, acted wisely, but is "A" sure that if interest was at a reasonable religible the marchant would have saked ones dellar and Caty cents for corn on the life of Does he suppose that a merchant would continue business, or could do so indeed he present rates of interest to lend his money than investing it in a stock of goods. Does not the high rates of interest there a tendency to cripple cili industrial enterprises? Does it not effect not only the borrouse but, he consumer?

Does it not build up moneyed monepolies that oppress the unfortunate? Let him explain why a delegation from the last fact that it is may and he can't grasp these higher problems, and she goes on nibbling sour grass since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their informed on the cubic gate of the satisfaction of the many who are now anxious to be since using their problems, and she goes on nibbling sour grass and she goes on nibbling sour grass she who are now anxious to be since using their problems, and she goes on nibbling sour grass and she goes on nibbling sour grass she will be successed by the satisfaction with many cases of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction when the satisfaction with the satisfaction

The State Debt. The following is a portion of the debate in the House of Bepresentatives on the question of appropriating \$300,000 to pay the past due interest on the bonded debt. of the state. It gives a very good entine of the arguments used by the advocater of each side of the question:

good entime of the arguments used by the advocater of each side of the question:

"Upon this Mr. Aldrich (Dem.) had the fleer, and he said he was of opinion that all the difficulty which might arise from the tendering of coupons in payment of taxes might the avoided by the insertion of a clause to the effect that county treasurers, in collecting taxes shall receive nothing but gold, silver, United States legal tender notes and National Hank bills. He was assured that the taxpayers would rather pay the tax than submit themselves to the courts for a remedy which would not be worth the cost of getting it. In reference to the tendering of bills of the Bank of the State, all they had to do was to put in a provision that they would receive 10 per cent. of them per annusa, that the State recognized them as a legal debt and would pay them in time. Mr. Aldrich then took up his second proposition, viz: that the people should not pay the debt if they were able. He did not recognize that the parties who incurred the debt were the legal agents of the State, and when the bonds were issued both the people and the press rang cut from one section of the country to another that they were frandulent and would not be paid, if the true representatives of the State by God's help ever got possession of the government again. The buyers of the batte by God's help ever got possession of the government again. The buyers of the batte by God's help ever got possession of the government again. The buyers of the bate at their peril. He could not be scared with the cry of the stain of repudiation. One could only repudiate a debt valid both in law and morals, having at the time of the act of the repudiation ability to pay it. He did not propose to draw his political chies from the stock jobbers and gamblers of Wall street. So far as the non-payment of the Got affecting the credit of the State and her inability to borrow money. The people could support the State, in it took the lest shirt off the back of every man in South Carofavor of paying every cent of the old debt of the State, if it took the last shirt off the back of every man in South Carolina; but he did not propose to pay this robbing, swindling, fraudulent debt. Give the bond-holders back their bonds and let them go to Scott and Moses and Parker for their interest. The fact that the bonds had passed into innocent hands did not validate them. The bonds were like the note that a man might give to a highway robber with a revolver at highway robber with a revolver at high like the note that a man might give to a highway robber with a revolver at his head, and he asked when you had reached your home and friends again would you heatant to repudiate such a debtand feel no stain on your integrity? Under the same condition were these bonds issued. South Carolina was in the hands of the most abandoned set of robbers that ever within and the property and the property in the same were the second as a second second

much style and beauty among them makes the old time colored legislator open his dulf eyes in astonishment."

The House of Representatives is a different looking concern from what it was when last I saw it. Formerly the Democrats had only from twenty, five to thirty members, a little body of whites shelved off in the southeast corner and surrounded in front by eightly or ninety, teritable looking black Republicans. They were powerless to do anything but argue with the black mass around them, for their votes made but a small showing upon the white bide of the book. Wallace, the present Speaker, was then a member, a fine looking man from the up country, but atterly unable in former days to see a way out. He used to tell me that he could not conceive from what direction the salvation of South Carolina was to come, but enly knew that the then state of affairs could not in the nature of things forever continue. Now the entire right side of the Chamber is occupied by as fine looking body of white men as you will see in any, legislative assembly. What a change from the motley crowd of a few years ago, a change for the better in appearance and conduct. The old black Legislature was a noisy and turbuient body, smeking, drinking, dancing, laughing and cutting up all sorts of immunery capers in tha truly joyful African style. The Speaker had about as most adaptioned set of robbers that ever existed, and they selzed the pure white hand of our mother and compelled her by force to sign those bonds, and we could only shake our manacled hands and cry aloud, touch not those hands of fraud. They heard our cry, and laughed , touch not those hands of heard our cry, and laughed

his own making.

But, now, the body is so well behaved as to shrike the observer the first moment he enters. Upon the right, as I have stated, every seat (save two or three) are occupied by white men, Upon the left half the seats are exempt, and the others are occupied by about thirty coal black negroes. What a contrast it makes! Step to the front, and look first to the Democratic and then the Republican side. The contrast is overpowering.

Yesterday I pessed by Chamberla 's house. His household goods are packed, and nightly was filled with thinks and nightly walks the streets without fear and without insult, which he could not possibly have done while attempting to force his claims to the saine of Advernor. It was Chamberlain as the leader of the blacks and as Governor, set up by their votes, if set up at all, that called forth such deadly hostility, and not Chamberlain as a citizen. As a loitisen the could remain here with all ease and easety, and get as much to should he branch off into politics again, and go about the State apeaking to and organizing the blacks, the deadly hostility would break ant again. The simple truth is, the whites believe that they have either to be indeed the government of the blacks of the dispatch to the dispatch to the line.

MURDERED you His MONEY.—A special dispatch to the

MURDERED YOR HIS MONEY.—A special dispatch to the News and Course, from Blackville, S. C., gives the following account of a murder committed near that place.

"A brutal murder was committed two and a half miles from this place, on Saturdey afternoon, the 5th matant. The murdered man was one Thoman Karps, who has been residing in this county for the past six years. The being notified, several parties from here went out to the scene of the murder, and brought in the body last night, and lodged it in a room. Suspicion printed to one Darling Newlig, a white man, as the perpetrator of the horrible deed. He was arrested and brought before the jury of inquest, which sat upon the body of the murdered man to day, and, after the introduction of cartain circumstantial evidence, was ordered to jail to await trial for murder at the court of General Bessions, which will convene at Barnwell, on the third Monday in May. The crime is supposed to have been committed for the purpose of robbers, and was done with a pocket-knife and a pine knot. Karna received saven wounds on the head?"

GER, STONEW! LL JACKSON. The Life had Character of the Archt

we meet must whater, we will have to provide for all deficiencies and for next year's interest, which will make a levy of fourteen or fifteen mills necessary. Let us accept the invitable. Seven mills will provide for the schools, the interest and all the current expenses. This is as little as our people expected. If we add this year's interest to next year's levy, we cannot sustain the Democratic party before the people. As one of the commissioners I have desired to place before the House all the facts influencing us in recommending this section. Having done so I want the responsibility of its rejection to rest where it rightness belongs. Never will I be a party to degrade my State, or will even remotely impede the firm establishing of the government presided over by a man so absolutely the people's choice. But let us have to the original Jackson, whose short life is so filled with heroism, and the refere would lead so many charges to an extended biography that, it, is very difficult to confine one shelf to aketching its great characteristics. General Stonewall Jackson had nothing in his exterior wall Jackson had nothing in his exterior tangent one while would indicate a few

mis great characteristics. General Stonewall Jackson had nothing in his exterior
appearance which would indicate a general of so great merit. Of a medium and
unerect statue, and ward in his movements, he perfectly resembled a scholar,
with his keen black eyes, and pleasant
countenance, enclosed in a black beard.
His long black hair, his precise language,
and the complete negligence of his hearing, did not modify the impression that
he produced as a soldier, the cess as he
was not a skillful cavalier, and that he
trotted not elegantly on a thin, brown
horse, now become famous.

General Jackson was born January 21,
1824. Sprung from parents with little
wealth, he was at an early age destined
to a military career. He was educated
at West Point, on leaving which place he
entered the artillery. In the campaign
of 1847, against Mexico, he distinguished
himself to such a degree that he was
soon commissioned first licutenant. His
brilliant conduct in the hattle of Contreras and Churnbusco obtained for him the
grade of captain, and after the battle of
Oheputtepec he was breveted major.
But the climate so badly affected his
health that he was forced to resign in
1855, and to accept a professorship at the
Military Institute. In this vocation he
distinguished himself for his originality.
Little liked by the cadets, whom he
alienated by his pedantry and severities,
he was frequently the object of caricatures, and received a quantity of nick
names, such as "Old Tom," etc.

If the war of secession had not afforded
him occasion to put into play his brilinant military qualities, he would, most
likely, have passed through life, like
many thousands before him, as a simple
individual, who would have been rendered conspicuous morathan in any other
manner by his originality. In 1861, at Columbia Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

To see farge parties of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen going up to the Capitol, visiting the Senate and House, calling on the Governor, chatting with the heads of departments, and making merry all about the dismal building, is a sight so new and novel as to invite attention. In all my experience in the South Carolina Capitol, which has been considerable in the past eight years, I have never seen a lady within the walls of that building until this week! This shows with what abhorrence the whole thing was regarded by the white people. They had as much aversion to their Capitol as to a small-pox hospital. How They had as much aversion to their Capitol as to a small-pox hospital. How changed! Yesterday and to-day, I have seen two or three hundred ladies visiting the Capitol. Seats have been provided for them as much as possible on the floor of the two Houses, and the eight of so much style and beauty among them makes the old time colored legislator open his dull eyes in astonishment.

individual, who would have been rendered conspicuous morathan in any other manner by his originality. In 1861 at the age of 37 years, he was called to the command of a small corps of observation at Harper's Ferry, and after that debut it could have been perceived that he possessed distinguished talents as a general; not only in the skillful preparation of his troops, but also by his judgment in conceiving and executing his plans. After the military operations in which he was engaged, of which there has been a a account in this work, it is no longer necessary, to in this work, it is no longer necessary to refer to his military talents; but there is much untold about his character that is of interest.

General Jackson was a Presbyterian ceneral Jackson was a Presbyterian and resembled Cromwell in being not only the military but spiritual chief of his soldiers. He remained faithful to his peculiar belief; did nothing without prestacing it with an ardent prayer, so that his men, who were attached to him with a most profound love, say him, so to speak, surrounded with an ideal halo, while he himself draw form this retained. in the bounds of anything like decency; the others, tike Les, who is a small man with not much physical or intellectual force, could do nothing but rap and yell drowning other noises with the volume of his men, and gave him a bold-new of his face when he executed a movement. But it was not only just before the battle that he prayed. His negro the battle that he prayed. His negro servant said of him, "Hassa, on morning of hig battle pray so much." But even the limit the battle, when he sould motor than victor; then in very thickess of the high, he would raise his arm said to appeare the neavens. He always attributed to God the victories he gained, haided formedy Custavus Adolphus, of Sweden. He died with the same hereism and in the same faith in which he had lived. Only one, who like myself, has been an eye-witness; could form an idea of the profoundest sadness that his death caused in the army. General Lee was partisularly struck by the blow. It was Greisenau that was missing to Buicher. When General Lee received the news of the amputation of General Lecture of them.

erm, he wrotes, "You are better off than I am, for while you have only lost gour left. I have lost my right arm."

This last words were, "effer A. P. Will to prepare for antion," brods leanes and some last mobiles thereon, and every soldierly heart will be joyously "loved at the recital of the exploits of this valuate and plous warrior.

STRUCK A. BOMANZA, All Danalty.

STRUCK A BONANZA. All Decastar atreet grocer took a sugar-cure ham from its yellow overcost the other day, staffed the canvass with saw-dust and bying is temptingly before his door as a

stuffed the canvass with saw-dust and bong is temptingly before his door as a a man and seeing the decoy. remembered that the old oman was out of meat, and constuded he'd appropriate what he crimed abe, his hannes he soon had the yellow fraud under his arm making for home.

"Ole oman, hyay's a ham o' meat I sticked yer," he said as he deposited his prize.

"Look hyar, nigger, what in the name of the could have no quischung and Pil tell yer in has," said Jim, evasively.

"Mell, it due look sorter like ole times ter see so much meat as dis in der house. Clar to grashus dat man Hayes ain't no slouch ob a presumdent am he, Jim?"

"Shet yer dly trap, ole oman; woot de debbil, you know bout Hayes, Fouch me and the saw dust began to pour out. There were two dark thees made darker by the revelation, and it flashed through Jim's mind, that he hadn't stauck a bonanza after all.

"Bee hyar, Jim; "pears ter me dat of I couldn't steal's a hore pur him a wouldn't steal's beg ch sawdust?"

Then I'm went down town fully satisted that "all a not gold that glitters."

Bridges Smith's Paper.

society a rained character, wretched and society a rained character, wretched and ample, and a memory that will some rot.

Alsays to my parant, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humility in a decrepit and feedle state can sum tain.

Al leave to my with a maining to see a much mortification and injury as I could conveniently bring upon them.

I leave to my with a making to see a line of wetchedness and channel converted and a remembrance contitue in father with a drumbury to delicate the father with a drumbury to delicate the father with the line of the line

"O, dear," sighed Mrs. Morton, "I never do have anything like other scople, am dying for the wint of luxuries, cannot live without them. I always have everything I wasted till I was midd, but now, and rise caused in a

ried, but now, and sae psused a moment to take an inventry of her present state and condition.

"These complaints were addressed to Mrs. Bell, the wife of her husband's partner, a cheerful, happy, little bedy, who had learned to hear life's discipline with the most exemplary Christian patience.

"If do not suppose you mild these struggles with poverty as I do," she continued, for you are accustomed to them, but I was brought up in the midst of luxury, and not to have things like other people is a source of constant annoyahea to me. Now there is General Wilson's wife; she has horses and carriages and servants

Now there is General Wilson's wife; she has horses and carriages and servants constantly at her disposal, but I never ride now. I have talked and talked with George about this, and tell him I shall die if I have to stay cooped up here; but he says he cannot afford it, and so the matter ends."

Now, this home and carriage matter had been one of the great questions that had agitated the domestic life of Mrs. Morton. Her husband's income was limited, but he had spent every dollar of it and something beside upon her unreasunable damends. He rented the best house in town, had furnished it much better than he could really afford, had kept the best of help to do the work, wait on her, and relieve her from care and auxiety. He had denied himself all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life to in-He had denied himself all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life to indulge her expensive teates. But she was not satisfied. She wanted an elegant turn-out at her command that she might ride whenever and wherever she pleased. But this was a luxury that Mr. Morton could not possibly afford, and he had plainly told her so. Like a spoiled child, as she was, she had fretted and fumed over this harsh treatment, as she called it, and tried hard to make herself sick. Mrs. Bell was silent, for she knew not what to say to this outburst of complaint. She knew very well that her friend was surrounded by far more luxury than she had ever thought it reasonable to ask or expect of her husband. She was happy in her home with her children, bappy in the midst of self-denial and labor, and she could not understand her friend's misery.

misery.

"I am sorry you feel so, my dear friend,"
she said at last. "I think our husbands
are very kind and do all they can for us,
so I tr, to be happy without many things
that I would really like."

that I would really like."

"Yes, I know you do, and I often wonder how you can. You are not accustomed to luxuries as I have always been, and that makes a great difference."

Not accustomed to luxuries! thought Mrs. Bell. Did not she have a good home before her mariage, with all the necessaries and many luxuries at her disposal? Were there not a plenty of books, nice pictures, music servants, horses and carris; sat her disposal? But when she marries and man with his way to make in the walld, she did not expect to begin when her parents left off, but with united labors, pradence and attractal, to work their way up the ladder, and perhaps when the evening of life should core

home of their ow

home of their ewn they must not spend everything as they went along. So they had, at first, sented a few rooms and furnished them with the necessaries, but ealy a few of the luxuries of life. She did her own work, they lived simply and prudently, and in the course of a few years saved money chotigh to buy a comfortable house.

"Children were given them to glaider their home; love and contemment was in their hearts, and they were boopy. Thank offerings arose daily from the altary and wall gratitude they learned that "everygood gift and every perfect gift cometh from above," and to the Bountiful Giver of all good they were indepted for everything that they received. If sometimes, in the dispensation of Providently, small pleasures were denied them, they felt that there was senough to make them happy, and they learned to feel that all the self-denial and discipline of life if rightly improved, is only a meants soft perfecting their Christian characters.

Happy would it be for all of us, if we could learn early in his this practical cassor. It would save many a heart throb, and gladden the journey of life with the brightest and sweetest flowers of patience and hope.

"Borarios in Owners." In the the heart throb, and gladden the journey of life with the brightest and sweetest flowers of patience and hope.

"Borarios in Owners." In the the heart throb, and gladden the journey of life with the brightest and sweetest flowers of patience and hope.

"Borarios in Owners." In the the

Mish, the Deightest and sweetest flowers of patience and hope.

"Rotation in Oppides.—Up to the beginning of General Jakson's term of office, there had been, during the forty years of his six predictessors, 112 removals of sixth efficient appointment. The edvice and consent of the Senate." These low removals were not made from caprice, or to purish ensmits; or to reward partising, but for came and hystrict guid. The passes of removal was exacted so exceptionally, only for just and galutary purposes, and was never used as "a instrument of party success." Public policy dictated its exercise! Offices were not regarded as the miswets properly of the Passident, or as L. Purquantes or a passy, but as limit for the general good.

General Jackson's accession to the Presidency began a revolution. Differences, of opinion were punished by removal from office, and partisanship was rewarded with places of profit. His successors have anhered too deadly to a precedent which has almost solidified into a particular of a minute law of a minutela of America and hopusican parties, in the distribution of "party ande." The Whig, Detrocratic, and municipal governments, are alther abnoxious to consure. The polson has infiltrated every vein and arrary of the bedy politics. Every branch of indexal and of State service has unfarted from the vide among the victors in a party contest, — Too often the condition precision to appointment is unquestioning subscission to party decrees, indistribution; subscission to party decrees.

at the White House, is the brist

as the White House,

Librats, entirely, dispreparitional to consende entirely rudocast by the simplest electronistates. A litals, plupe, indicative of the beginning of description of the bloot, will, by needed of preventive manus, developinto the lostherms Dicerand and house the lostherms Dicerand and house the lost and supplementation of probability destroy life. Dr. Rull's Flood Mixing prevents such catagirophysical in the literature of the lost and any developing and literature of the lost and any developing and literature of the lost and literature of

We were and returned from Atlanta of cotton, and you will at once see how by West Point, Montgomery and Mobile, a fine route, good cars and quick time. The distance from Atlanta to New Orleaus-493 miles-we made in 22 hours I might add much as to the beauty of the city, the grand display, procession and exhibition of military, and fixing of camon restorday (Sanday) by the Ro-manists, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Pions IXth, but lest I trespass on your space, I forbear.

In conclusion, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to my kind congregation in Anderson for their generosity in enabling me to make this pleasant and profitable visit.

WM. HENRY STRICKLAND.

USURN LAWS.

MR. EDITOR: The writer does not wish to advance any views of his own in ref-erence to the propriety and right to enact what is known as a usury law, but would rather give the views of distinguished authors on political economy, all of whom, from Adam Smith down to the present, condemn usury laws as unjust, unwise and inexpedient. The opinions of such men—men who sought truth without regard to whether this or that rism of a question would be popular or unpopular—are certainly entitled to our

Mr. Wayland says: "I believe all en-actments establishing a legal rate of interest are injurious and unwise. The only enactment of any value would be one which should define the usual rate when nothing was said about it in the contract. The use of this would be to prevent disputes. Some of the reasons for this opinion are the following:

"let; Such laws violate the right of property.

The real price of capital cannot the real be fixed by law any more than the real price of flour, or iron, or any other commodity. There is, therefore, no more reason for assigning it a fixed value than

any other commodity, "3rd. The price of money is really more variable than that of any other commodity. Most other commodities have but one source of variation, viz.: use or profit. But capital in the form of money is liable to two sources of variation: riak and use. These vary at differ-mortgage for fear the property would the price of anything else should be so

fixed "4th. These laws instead of preventing give rise to great and disastrous fluctua-

tions in the price of money.

"Suppose that to day money is word in the ordinary operations of business ten per cent, and it is worth six per cent. A man will se soon loan as cmhan he wishes to use. There will then be a fair supply of money in the market But let the prolits of capital rise so that and tobacco that the price would not be capital is worth twenty per cent. If, now, the rate of interest rose with this increased rate of profit, the same andividual would be as willing to loan as be-fore pand thus, the supply following the demand, there would arise no neculiar scarcity. The high rate of interest would also attract capital from abroad, and thus in a very short time it would in this particular place be brought to the general level. | But suppose that six per cent. were the highest rate of interest, and that he who loaned at a higher fate of interest was liable to less both his printing and interest, and also his mercan wisely, (as all ladies do,) therefore let the wisely, (as all ladies do,) therefore let the tile character. In this case as soon as the profit of capital in business rose to fifteen or twenty per cent, no one who could thus employ it would lean it at aix per cent. Hence, as soon it thus rose the supply would be immediately dimin-taked, and this would, of course cause a greater rise of interest. Those who from honor or conscience obeyed the laws would withdraw from the market and employ their capital in some other way. The real value of money may be ten or fifteen per cent, yet, because the logic price is aix per cent, there is no induce-ment for capital to come in from abroad to apply the demand. It is, I presume, fieldless to add that such laws can never be enforced. Men in want of money will pay what they please for it, and those who chose to presse for it, and those who chose to pay enough for it can generally borrow. The effect, then, of the usury law is merely to drive the pest and most conscientious lenders out of the market. To this it is objected that money is not like other things, masmich as it is a necessary of life to the merchant, and therefore society must step in to deliver him from the effects of extertion. To this it may be answered as follows "1 - It is manifest that this interfer ence does not render the merchant's con

disastrons it must be to the poor and isfinancially, therefore capitalists should bering men of our country. It is idle to have the right to exact and collect from say that money will seek investment in the borrower a high rate of interest, is manufactures when supply and demand, to make the capitalists prosper on the es well as low prices of manufactured articles, attest the fact that too much capital has already been diverted in that direction. It is folly to think of legislating prosperity, and money at low rates of interest, into existence. This can be brought about only by economy and labor properly directed. When an en-actment (such as a usury law) is an infraction of the property, or rather the use of that as seems best to the ownertherefore wrong of itself-ought not our legislatem to have more cogent reasons than mere doubtful expediency to guide them?

weak against the strong.

But "A" would assign the financial condition to other causes, to wit homestead and lien laws. While I am not disposed to make an lasue with him as to the homestend and lien laws, I am unwilling that he should in such a manner attempt to avoid the issue as to the usury law. The high rate of interest has certainly done as much harm as either the homestead of the lieu law, if not more, its effects, as I have already stated, are felt by all except capitalists, and its injurious effects are more general in their character. I am informed that the lien law has been practically repealed. Let us now have a strict usury law, a reduction in the amount claimed under the homestend law, and we may expect in no distant future to see our County begin

Max Adeler, in the Philadelphia Bul-

We went over to see Biles, our mile We went over to see Biles, our milkan the other day, and we found him in
the back yard mending the sucker of his
pump. In reply to a jocular remark
about his dairy being in a bad way when
the pump was out of order, Biles said:

"Oh, I ain't going to deny that we water the milk. I don't mind the joking
about it. But all I say is, that when
people say we do it from mercenary motives they slander the profession. No,
sir, when I put water in the milk I do it
out of kindness for the people who dink
it. I do it because I'm philanthropio,
because I'm sensitive, and can't bear to

catablishment of the government of our choice. While I am in favor of paying the interest on the bonds, I will never consent to paying one dollar until the entire bonded additionables bas been closely sorutinized and investigated, and found to be valid and bona fide. There are various classes or characters of indebtedness. But me divide them: First class, bonded indebtedness, Bonarza claims, and bills of the Bank of the State; second, claims, float z indebtedness and claims, and bills of the Bank of the State; second, claims, float; z indebtedness and contingent liabilities. The second class are almost efficiely fraudulent of tainved by yielding up fraudulently the State's securities. These claims, &c., are not pressing upon us, and we can settle them hereafter. But the first-class is different. As to the bills of the Bank of the State, the Subreme Court of the United States has decided them receivable for taxes, and the courts of this State have decided or, adjudicated the question and have ordered the treasurer to receive them; but we are yet in hopes of being able to send the question back to the Bupreme Court of the Supreme Court of the United States. As to the Benanza claims, knowing their fraudulent character, every effort will be made to free the State from that burden. Fortunately these claims are not receivable for taxes. The bonds are different, being issued in State from that burden. Fortunately these claims are not receivable for taxes. The bonds are different, being issued in accordance with the conditions and in the nature of a contract, and their coupons were mide receivable for taxes. Therefore we could not repudiate them if we would. The coupons are receivable for taxes and we can't help ourselves. To adopt the subtitute of the gentleman from Greenville would be saraing all the odium of repudiation without reaping any of its benefits; and to make no provision for the interest or coupons received for taxes would before the end of the year bankrupt the very government just established after so much of labor. I am surprised to hear gentlamen, advocating the repudiating of the State's houest debt. Have the ten years of darkness through which we have passed sunk as to the level of those who sought to destroy as? Instead of lifting up our long prostrate State and brushing off the mud and fifth that has been east upon her, we find some of her own sons seeking to examp her still deeper into degradation. Now let us consider the "gures. Trevious Radinal's advantage and the supplied of \$6,000.

The anta-bellum debt was \$6,182,000. The such and the bonded debt, when all the bonds are consolidated, of \$6,000.

Respirations to the large of the control of the con